





## The Dairy.

OFFICE MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 1213 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo. Norman J. Colman, President; Levi Chubbuck, Secretary.

### DAIRY MEETINGS.

Iowa State Dairy Association at Storm Lake, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 1900.  
Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers' Association at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 22, 23, 1900. No special premiums, only cash contributions to the pro rata fund.  
Missouri Dairy Association, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18-20, 1900.

### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN RAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The excellent Dairy Department that is now being sustained by the RURAL WORLD, possesses great merit and it ought to be read by every farmer in the Mississippi Valley. Dairy farming is one of the coming industries with intelligent farmers of the South and West. It is to become a part of the inevitable intensive system, and will go along, naturally and profitably with the small farms of the future. The small farmer will, sooner or later, find it necessary to abandon the old and congested lines of industry still pursued by the large land holders. Here, then, in the new and undeveloped lines of agricultural production, lies the great hope of the small farmer. Besides the greater profitability of dairy farming over grain or general stock farming, it affords unexcelled means of restoring soil fertility or maintaining it at the highest degree.

That the State of Missouri, especially in its central and northern sections, is admirably adapted to dairy farming is evidenced by the success of those who have intelligently pursued the industry to increase our dairy farms 100 per cent in the next five years. What our farmers need most is more knowledge of the conditions of successful dairy farming, and a positive assurance of a market for a good article of butter, cheese and milk.

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.—The dairy industry of Ray County has reached its highest development on the farms of Dr. J. W. Halstead and Mr. A. J. Watkins, both of near Lawson. Recently I spent a pleasant and profitable day in visiting these two farms, and I offer to the RURAL WORLD readers a review of the work.

THE HALSTEAD CREAMERY.—Dr. Halstead is conducting a combined dairy and creamery. About one-half of his milk production is furnished by his own herd, the other half being bought from neighboring farmers. Dr. Halstead has successfully conducted this business during the last two years, and it is constantly growing, and interest in the plant continues to increase among the neighboring farmers. He is now getting about 1,000 pounds of milk daily, including his own production. For this milk he pays the producer 80 cents per hundred on the basis of a standard of a 3½ per cent butter fat test. This milk is collected at the creamery each morning by Dr. Halstead, who sends out a wagon to return the skim milk and bring in the fresh supply. Considering the fact that the skim milk is worth about 20 cents per hundred for hogs, we find the price paid is very good and the farmers are generally well pleased with their limited experience in selling milk. The amount of butter produced by Dr. Halstead at this season amounts to about 275 pounds per week. This butter is uniform in appearance and of superior quality and finds ready sale in Kansas City and Excelsior Springs at an average price of 22½ cents per pound.

It is fortunate for the dairy interests of this community that it has one to lead in the development of the business who is as enterprising, well-informed and liberal as Dr. Halstead, and we confidently expect to witness large development along these lines here in the near future. The doctor has, at considerable expense, erected a convenient dairy building equipped with engines, centrifugal separator and all the modern approved dairy appliances. He is equipped to handle at least 5,000 pounds of milk daily, and awaits only the development of the milk business among the neighboring farmers.

THE HOME HERD.—Dr. Halstead's dairy herd is composed of 23 head of native and grade Jersey cows of an average weight of 1,100 pounds. Just such cows as one might pick up by diligent search and painstaking selection in almost any community where improved breeds have for some years been introduced. Among these cows it is the Jerseys and grade Jerseys that are pointed out as the best butter makers, but many of the grade Shorthorns have proven quite profitable butter cows. Dr. Halstead is now going ahead, as every intelligent dairyman must sooner or later, to breed up and select an ideal dairy herd. In this work he will find the Babcock test and daily records indispensable factors leading to success.

HOW HANDLED.—Thus far the cows are put in stalls only while milking, after which they are turned into the lot with open sheds as a protection from storms. The doctor is not certain that this method is as economic as would be more abundant barn room.

Calves are raised on skim milk, blue grass and cow pen pasture; the latter is believed to be rather the best pasture yet found for the growing calf. In making up rations for his cows, Dr. Halstead depends, I think, rather too largely upon

carbonaceous foods. The corn plant is his main dependence. Corn and cobmeal with stover, timothy hay and alfalfa are fed extensively. Some cow peas are raised and fed this year and gave excellent results. The intelligent dairyman is constantly looking out for the abundant side of his ration. No doubt the cow peas is the most economic food to balance our carbonaceous foods with.

Dr. Halstead has charge of a farm of 500 acres devoted to general farming. He is able to make the dairy department pay the running expenses of the entire farm, and contemplates extending that department from year to year.

THE WATKINS DAIRY FARM.—On the 400-acre farm of Mr. A. J. Watkins we found the ideal private dairy. Mr. Watkins has been in the dairy business but two years, yet he has made remarkable progress. We judge he must be a born dairyman. Two years ago he began with only eight cows and sold his butter in the Lawson market at 15 cents per pound. Now he keeps 18 cows always in milk, and he has a permanent demand for his butter in Kansas City at 27 cents per pound. The butter is all handled by Messrs. Guernsey & Murray of Kansas City, who say they cannot supply the demand for it. Each pound cake bears the name "Watkins," and is wrapped in parchment paper, which also bears the name "Watkins Jersey Butter."

THE EQUIPMENT.—Mr. Watkins' dairy house is a model of convenience and cleanliness, and is supplied with the most up-to-date appliances for accurate and economic production.

Butter sales for the present year have reached the handsome aggregate of 13,000 pounds, or over 200 pounds per cow, for the total number in the dairy.

The herd consists of Jerseys and grade Shorthorns. It contains many cows of superior individual merit as shown by the Babcock test.

The milking barn has a capacity of 54 cows. It is warm and furnishes comfortable quarters in winter and stormy seasons. As much bedding is used as is required to absorb all manure and keep cows dry and warm. Near by the barn is a large watering tank constantly supplied with spring water of proper temperature in winter and summer. In the pasture is a large barn with doors always open, which furnishes shade in summer and inviting retreat in storms of all seasons.

About 150 head of fat hogs are sold each year. Calves are raised on skim milk. Mr. W. has found the Jersey and grade Shorthorn the most profitable dairy cows, and keeps registered males each breed. Mr. Watkins is demonstrating in his own way and without any special scientific training that dairying can be made a profitable business in Northwest Missouri. He has succeeded grandly and he deserves the thanks of his neighbors and countrymen.

S. H. VAN TRUMP.  
In the last issue of the RURAL WORLD mention was made of the Watkins exhibit of butter at the late St. Louis Fair. In this exhibit Mr. Watkins had about 300 pounds of butter in pound prints. And not only did this make a very attractive display, but the quality of the product was good, as shown by the score of 86½. This was Mr. Watkins' second effort at showing butter at the St. Louis Fair, although he has been engaged in dairying only about two years. The intelligence and enterprise shown and success so rapidly attained by Mr. Watkins, who is a native Missourian, will go far to knock the wind out of the assertion that is sometimes made that Missouri is not a dairy state.

The great trouble with Missouri dairymen is they are too modest. They do not push their goods to the front and make effort to prove that Missouri made butter is as good as that made in any state in the Union. Neither do they let the public know what they are doing.

We are under obligations to Mr. Van Trump for telling RURAL WORLD readers what Dr. Halstead and Mr. Watkins are doing to develop the dairy industry in Ray County. We will be glad to hear from others along this line.

### CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have just received awards for our exhibit at the Illinois State Fair, which are as follows: First premium on eight-pound butter county exhibit, score 97; first premium on five-pound prints county exhibit, score 96½; second premium on five-pound prints open to state, score 98. One of 10 among whom a purse of \$50 was awarded for highest scoring butter.

While our boys feel proud of this record I see a great deal more in it than just the fact that the boys have received a lesson in preparing these exhibits that raises them one notch higher in the art of dairying. They have learned that it is the little things in butter making that go to make up the grand whole in a first-class article. They know that the fact of our herd being all Jerseys resulted in our butter scoring perfect in grain and color. They know that it takes sound foods of the right kind, careful buttering and milking and lots of clean water in the creamery, and a knowledge of putting butter in a perfect package.

THE BLUE GRASS PASTURES at Cedar Hill are better to-day than they have been at any time this season; too good, our boys say, as they have a silo open and can not induce cows to eat enough ensilage to keep the silo surfaced off enough to have ensilage as good as it should be.

COST OF ENSILAGE.—We put up our ensilage at less cost per ton in labor this year than ever before. If 15 years ago we put it up at a cost of \$1.00 or \$1.25 per ton, we were satisfied; now we have the cost below 40¢ and think we can do still better next year.

SECOND GROWTH BORGHUM.—Who wants to skin our Jerseys for one-half of the hides? Some of you fellows who have so many cattle killed in from no time up to eight minutes by letting them run on second growth sorghum could, with your experience in taking off hides, make good wages working on the calves. Joking aside, we have 30 head of eight and 18-month-old Jersey heifers running night and day on 16 acres of second growth sorghum, besides at many times several of our mature cows get into it owing to poor fence, and not a case of off feed. We have had 20 years of just such experience in many states.

Our sorghum field from which we sold our cows and cut over 100 tons of ensilage made a wonderful second growth. It is now seven feet high and fully headed out. We will cut it as soon as there is danger of frost, using the corn binder.

THE HORSE STOCK at Cedar Hill is being fed daily the following: Corn fodder and shocked sorghum, with alfalfa oats.

one-third of each, run through the ensilage cutter and cut to one-fourth inch lengths. This serves as hay and grain and will be continued right through winter and spring work. This feed is better than hay, and any kind or amount of grain, and much cheaper.

Mr. R. H. Fetherbridge, well known to all RURAL WORLD readers, was a visitor at the farm some time ago, when we showed him our combination coal and ice supply he remarked that we had the first choice of 1,000 dairy farms. So we have. The past week the boys mined enough coal to run us during winter months, and last night a heavy rain filled up the mine, making a large pond. When we have secured our ice supply all we have to do is to drain off the water and again get at the coal. We get the coal by surfacing with a scraper.

THE SILO.—Being a member of the State Institute course of speakers, I am in a good position to know what subjects are most in minds of the farmers of this state. The silo and ensilage is the one subject, from all I can gather, and well it should be, for the waste of our corn crops each year is something too great to calculate. The yearly corn crop of the United States is right around 75,000,000 bushels, which, if put in silos, would carry 75,000,000 cattle throughout the entire year, or, if shocked, would carry 300,000,000 cattle four months of winter. How long can our farmers do business in this way?

Monmouth, Ill. "BUFF JERSEY."

### FRAUDS IN DAIRY APPLIANCES.

#### The Rapid Fire Churn.

Editor RURAL WORLD: About ten years ago a set of gallant churn agents appeared in our county with a churn warranted to churn more butter out of a given amount of cream, and do it in from three to five minutes, than any other churn extant. This churn was, of course, covered by patents and filled with kickers and plungers, until there was little room left for cream, then there was a patent blower that was warranted to force a current of pure air through the cream to eradicate all foul odors in the cream. The way this churn with its bowls full of plungers agitated and thrashed the cream was a caution. These men learned that I was engaged in dairying, and they made a bee line for our place, expecting to sell me one, and give me one for an inducement to help them swindle our neighbors. How they pitted us when they were told that we used a barrel churn. We were away behind the times, they said. I let them talk, and they spoke their little piece well, and after they were through I said: "That all sounds nice, and I want to make you a proposition."

"All right," they said, "go ahead." We set a date when they were to come back and their churn was to be tested alongside of ours, and be given a fair trial. If their churn got as much butter out of the same amount of cream as ours did, and as good texture and as good in quality as that churned in our old out-of-date back-breaker, and this in one-half the time (it usually required about 20 minutes to churn with our churn, which would give them 15 minutes or ten minutes more than warranted time), then I would at least recommend their churn as being worthy of a trial. Yes, sir, they would do this, but they never appeared on the scene. They knew their churn was a fraud, and before they left they knew that I knew it was a fraud. Yet they succeeded in selling over 300 churns in our county. People who bought them soon found out, first, that from one-third to one-half of the butter fat was left in the butter milk; second, that the grain was ruined; third, that it required more muscle to run it than the ordinary mortal possessed, and last, that the churn was only made to sell. It was the biggest little swindle I ever saw, yet farmers fairly fell over each other to get the bait.

THE DILUTION SEPARATOR.—This is the latest of the churn swindles. It is the dilution separator that are warranted to raise all the cream in from four to ten hours. And after the milk has been diluted one-half with water, the skim milk is said to be just as good for feeding as undiluted skim milk from any other system of creaming. Now that sounds just as nice as the patent churn men's story, but is it true? Just about as much truth in one story as in the other; and just as much virtue in one machine as in the other. These separators, as they are called, have been given a fair and impartial trial by disinterested parties, and have always failed to come up to what the manufacturers claim for them. Were they all that is claimed for them the price they are sold for is exorbitant for any tin can will do as good work under similar conditions as will these patent dilution frauds.

The important principle in any gravity system is temperature, and the sooner milk can be reduced to a low temperature the more rapid the creaming. This is the whole secret to perfect gravity creaming. I want to say to whenever any dilution separator manufacturer makes the claim that his separator will raise all the cream without diluting the milk to such an extent as to make it of no value for feeding purposes, in 40 minutes, as some of them claim in their advertisements, he is the separator to be let severely alone.

M. E. KING.

### AMERICAN DAIRY EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

Diplomas of Awards at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

#### GROUP VIII, CLASS 40.

Secretary of Agriculture, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C. Collective exhibit of dairy products, milk, cream, butter, cheese, etc.; grand prix.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York. Condensed milk and evaporated cream; grand prix.

Pacific Creameries, San Francisco, Cal. (California collective exhibit.) Butter; gold medal.

New York Collective Exhibit, H. A. Phillips, Commissioner, Lowellville, Creamery, dairy and fancy butter; factory and fancy cheese, etc.; gold medal.

St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill. Evaporated sweetened cream; gold medal.

W. A. Hall, Bellows Falls, Vt. Collection of specimens of by-products of dairying; gold medal.

A. D. DeLand, Sheboygan, Wis. Cheese; gold medal.

Simpson McIntire & Co., Boston, Mass. Creamery butter in tubs, boxes, tins and fiber packages; gold medal.

Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J.

Exhibit of model milk supply dairy; gold medal.

Wisconsin State Dairy School, Madison. Cheese made by pupils; gold medal.

J. A. Ennison, Rogersville, Wis. Cheese; gold medal.

J. F. Howard, Haverhill, Mass. Potted cheese; gold medal.

La Crosse Cheese Co., Wis. Potted cheese; gold medal.

Ohio State Dairy School, Columbus. Cheese made by pupils; gold medal.

E. S. Rice, Triumph, Ohio. Home dairy cheese; gold medal.

John Voght, Wis. Factory cheese; gold medal.

Dairymen's Union of California, San Francisco. (California collective exhibit.) Butter; silver medal.

Russell Cream Co., San Francisco Cal. (California collective exhibit.) Natural cream in tins; silver medal.

Fred. Harvey, Galt, Cal. (California collective exhibit.) Butter; silver medal.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill. Highland brand, evaporated cream; silver medal.

Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill. Butter in tins; silver medal.

Vermont Condensed Milk Co., Richmond, Vt. Condensed milk; silver medal.

Maine Condensed Milk Co., Whitefield, N. H. Condensed milk in tin cans and glass jars; bronze medal.

American Condensed Milk Co., Whitefield, N. H. Condensed milk in tin cans and glass jars; bronze medal.

Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co., Seattle, Wash. Condensed milk (two kinds); bronze medal.

COLLABORATORS.

H. B. Gurley, De Kalb, Ill. Exhibit with Department of Agriculture. For work in city milk supply, Chicago; gold medal.

J. H. Campbell, Jersey City, N. J. Nutrium; gold medal.

D. H. Burrell, Little Falls, N. Y. Exhibit with Dept. of Agriculture. For new combined churn; silver medal.

L. S. Wilder, Springfield, Mass. Exhibit with Department of Agriculture. Electrical attachment and indicator for incubators, etc.; silver medal.

IN TEMPORARY EXHIBIT: CREAMERY BUTTER.

Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn.; grand prix.

Albert Lea Dairy Association, Albert Lea, Minn.; gold medal.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.; gold medal.

Hampton Co-Operative Creamery Assn., Easthampton, Mass.; gold medal.

Aage Vind, Litchfield Creamery, Minn.; gold medal.

Cornish Creamery Co., Cornish Flat, N. H.; gold medal.

F. W. Culbertson, Pine Tree Creamery Co., Sherman, Minn.; gold medal.

Y. I. Noyes, Moline, Minn.; gold medal.

Elgin Creamery Co., O. Sands, Pres.; Chicago, Ill.; silver medal.

Walter M. Cushman, Bridgewater Hills Creamery, Conn.; silver medal.

C. C. Lawless, Montpelier, Vt.; silver medal.

Rockdale Creamery, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

Jersey Creamery, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

R. H. Bent, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

La Grange Creamery, La Grange, Ga.; silver medal.

H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield Creamery, Minn.; silver medal.

Montague Co-Operative Creamery Assn., Montague, Mass.; silver medal.

Vermont Creamery Co., Rockville, Conn.; silver medal.

Wells River Creamery, Wells River, Vt.; silver medal.

Silver Lake Co-Operative Creamery, Scandinavia, Wis.; silver medal.

H. A. Shellenberger, Chesterfield Creamery, Mich.; silver medal.

Forster's Creamery Association, C. J. Bang, Frost, Minn.; silver medal.

M. Sondergaard, Casey, Minn.; silver medal.

Hoard's Creameries, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; silver medal.

Bark River Cheese Co., Hebron, Wis.; silver medal.

W. D. Saunders, V. P. I. Creamery, Blacksburg, Va.; silver medal.

S. K. Rembe, Smith Creek Creamery, Vega, N. D.; silver medal.

Y. K. Bennett, Clinton Falls, Minn.; silver medal.

W. A. Carpenter, South Platte, Creameries, York, Neb.; silver medal.

Ivan C. Weld, Sanborn Creamery, Leavitts Hill, N. H.; bronze medal.

Rosedale Creamery, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Bronze medal.

Henry Elbert, Otisco, N. Y.; bronze medal.

Spring Brook Creamery, Chicago, Ill.; bronze medal.

Franklin County Creamery Assn.; St. Albans, Vt.; bronze medal.

Farmers Co-Operative Creamery Assn., Collins, Iowa; bronze medal.

H. J. Evans, Humboldt, Iowa; bronze medal.

Y. V. Beach, Charlotte, Vt.; bronze medal.

H. N. Slater, Fairmont, Minn.; bronze medal.

Oscar W. Reed, Lebanon, Ohio; bronze medal.

DAIRY BUTTER.

Briarcliff Farms, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; gold medal.

Deerfoot Dairy Farm, Southboro, Mass.; gold medal.

Monadnock Farms, Monadnock, N. H.; silver medal.

John R. Candon, Pittsford, Vt.; silver medal.

Benj. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.; silver medal.

Meridale Farm, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

Mrs. C. H. Robbins, La Belle Jersey Dairy, St. Charles, Minn.; silver medal.

Walter Mitchener, Glenhall, Pa.; silver medal.

H. H. Leach, Upland Farm, North Brookfield, Mass.; silver medal.

Mrs. J. R. Miller, Ryegate, Vt.; bronze medal.

Mrs. Carrie J. Nelson, Hillsdale Dairy Farm, Ryegate, Vt.; bronze medal.

Chas. W. Embich, Lancaster, Ohio; bronze medal.

CHEESE.

A. F. McLaren, Imperial Cheese Co., Detroit, Mich.; gold medal.

Alvan H. Reynolds, New York, N. Y.; gold medal.

Chandler & Rudd Co., Cleveland, Ohio; gold medal.

Edward Norton, Goshen, Conn.; gold medal.

N. Simon & Co., Chicago, Ill.; gold medal.

C. E. Udell & Co., Sheboygan, Wis.; gold medal.

Ed. Bissonette, Hinesburg, Vt.; gold medal.

R. Underhill, N. Y. (New York State Commission.) Gold medal.

W. A. Freeman, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Gold medal.

Milton Fassett, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Gold medal.

Wm. A. Lawrence & Son, Chester, N. Y.; silver medal.

Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Neb.; silver medal.

Jared Van Wageningen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.; silver medal.

Lewis Ladrach, Rogersville, Ohio; silver medal.

P. McDonough & Son, Hinesburg, Vt.; silver medal.

D. A. Goodrich, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

W. W. Hall, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

Rodhes Babcock, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

F. P. Dunaway, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

Robert L. Norton, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

F. E. Dawley, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

A. & H. E. Cook, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

F. K. Baume, N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

Richardson, Besse & Co., N. Y. (N. Y. State Commission.) Silver medal.

MILK AND CREAM.

Briarcliff Farms, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; gold medal.

H. B. Gurley, De Kalb, Ill.; silver medal.

BUTTER GRANULES.

Montague Co-Operative Creamery Assn., Montague, Mass.; bronze medal.

GROUP VII, CLASS 37.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt. Manufacturers of cream separator; gold medal.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.; gold medal.

Cornish & Co., St. Paul, Minn. Dairy appliances, viz.: 1 model of Boyd cream ripening-vat; silver medal.

The Dairymen's Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Butter press and printer, hand butter printer, strainer, etc.; silver medal.

The Elgin Manufacturing Co., Elgin, Ill. Babcock milk tester; the "Squeaker" combined churn, etc.; silver medal.

The Star Milk Cooler Co., Haddonfield, N. J. Milk cooler, bottling machine, sterilizing chest, etc.; silver medal.

C. L. Fitch, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Scale for butter coloring system; silver medal.

Cornish, Curtis & Green Mfg. Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Model of an American creamery, fully equipped; silver medal.

American Separator Co., Balmain, N. Y. Dairy appliances, viz.: 1 cream separator; bronze medal.

Aspinwall Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Mich. Dairy appliances, viz.: 1 churn; bronze medal.



## Horticulture.

### COMFORT ME WITH APPLES.

Comfort me with apples!  
Bring the ripe, mellow fruit from the early Sweet Bough,  
(the tree that we used to climb growing there now?)  
And Russets, whose cheeks are as freckled and dun  
As the cheeks of the children that play in the sun.  
Comfort me with apples!  
Comfort me with apples!  
Gather those streaked with red that we named Morning Light.  
Our good father set, when his hair had grown white,  
The tree, though he said, when he planted the root,  
"The hands of another shall gather the fruit."  
Comfort me with apples!  
Comfort me with apples!  
Go down to the end of the orchard, and bring  
The fair Lady Fingers that grew by the spring:  
Pale Bell-flowers and Pippins all burnished with gold.  
Like the fruit of the Hesperides guarded of old.  
Comfort me with apples!  
Comfort me with apples!  
Get the sweet Junata so loved by the bees,  
And the Pearmain that grew on the queen of the trees;  
And, close by the brook, where they hang red and lush,  
Go shake down the best of them all, Maiden's Blush.  
Comfort me with apples!  
Comfort me with apples!  
For lo, I am sick, I am sad and oppressed;  
I come back to the place where, a child, I was blest.  
Hope is false, love is vain, for the old things I sigh;  
And if these cannot comfort me, then I must die!

### PHOEBE CARY.

### FRUIT AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

One of the largest collections of fruit shown at the late St. Louis Fair was that of Mr. Geo. H. Shepherd of Pettis County, Mo. Mr. L. O. Luthers, editor of the La Monte, Mo., "Record," assisted Mr. Shepherd in arranging and caring for the collection. Premiums awarded to Mr. Shepherd were as follows: On apples—First on Ben Davis, second on Jonathan, second on Grimes Golden, second on Mammoth Black Twig, first on York Imperial, second on Smith Cider, first and second on Large Roman, second on Belle Flower, second on Ramo, second on Maiden Blush, second on Alexander, first on Domine, first on Sweet Apples, first on Milam, first on White Pippin, first and second on Lady Apple, first on Pennsylvania Red Streak, first on Chenango Strawberry, first and second on Wagener, second on Bailey Sweet, first on collection of crab, first on best plate of apples for home use, second on best plate of apples for commerce. On pears the awards were: The second premium on Duchesse, Kiefer, Seckel, Anjou, Sheldon and a map of it. He could give no better advice. I met men almost every day who would give as much as certain trees cost them to know their names. There are thousands of young orchards over Texas which contain a few varieties specially suited to the land and are far more profitable than the other varieties. Let me beg everyone who plants an orchard to make a record.

### HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

**CORRECTION IN COLOR.**—The Uncle Sam grape is really not an ordinary black, but a sort of purple bronze—a most beautiful color. The more I see and taste this grape, the more am I pleased with it.

**QUESTIONS.**—Jackson: No, the planting of the whole peach will not have anything to do with its coming true to the parent. On the peach and plant the stone.

**AN EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY.**—Plants of this came to me October 2 from Samuel L. Springer of Highlands, Kansas, which he wishes me to try. Of course, if I live long enough, I will give them a fair test. He writes me that he has been able from time to time to send me a box of ripe and green fruit on the plants now. On the plants I received there are little berries formed and also blossoms which prove their character. It is a comfort to a man when he is down and can't work to receive these tokens of friendship from far and near, even when not able to sit up long enough to write a letter acknowledging their receipt.

**RASPBERRY TIPS.**—For a month I should have been here, but was unable to do so. A week of wet weather has helped them greatly. Had the hot, dry weather continued, like we had during the latter part of August and part of September, they would have had a hard time of it.

**THE BUNCH YAMS.**—Last June I procured some plants of these yams. A few days ago I sent a grandson to dig some, so we could test them. He brought in a mess, but would not tell me how many hills he dug up. They are not quite medium in size, but the quality is good.

**A BIG APPLE.**—S. W. Carpenter sends an apple to be named. It is the Glori Mundi, considered the largest apple we have. This specimen measures 1 1/2 inches in circumference, weighs 15 oz., and is perfect in form. Many years ago grapes of this variety were sent me by a friend in Springfield, Mo., under the name of Dr. Lane. The sender said, "Friend Miller, set these grapes on a thirty tree, and in a few years see how big the apples will be." I did set them on such a tree, which is now a foot in diameter at the ground, the picture of health and vigor, yet has never borne two bushels of apples all told. It turned out to be the Glori

Mundi, and now has fruit on it, but none nearly so large as the specimen sent me. I would give \$10 for this tree were it a Jonathan, and if my recent fall has not crippled me for life, I may graft it over. Size is all the Glori Mundi has to recommend it. It is coarse in flesh, very sour and only valuable in the kitchen, when the sugar box is handy.

**PEACHES.**—Mr. Wm. Boatwright, the white peach sent is the Heath Cling, and the red one Park's Late, two of the best late peaches that we have.

**OBITUARY.**—Editor: Well may you say: "The death of William Saunders, superintendent of the National Gardens in Washington, has cast a dark shadow over the horticultural world." Few, if any, ever held a position under the Government so long amid the many changes of administrations. It showed his competency to fill the place and that he did so with fidelity. I think I may be pardoned for claiming more than most others in referring to Mr. Saunders' death, as having been warm friends for more than half a century. I enjoyed the hospitality of his home in Germantown, Pa., and he broke bread with me at my own table near Lebanon of the same state.

A little occurrence may show the fraternal feeling existing between such men. A wealthy man in Lebanon had a piece of land that he wished to lay out in a park. He asked me to name a landscape gardener to furnish him a plan. I was too modest to tell him that I could do it; so recommended William Saunders of Germantown. He wrote to Mr. Saunders, who came and looked at the ground. Then they came out to my place to see what trees and plants I could furnish, so that whatever else would be needed Mr. Saunders could send up from Germantown. When they came to my place, the man, Mr. Carmany, was about to introduce his guest to me, but stopped when told that he and Mr. Miller were acquainted. No doubt Mr. Carmany had prepared to entertain his man; but when proposing to return to town Mr. Saunders asked to be allowed to stay with me that night. Of course, he stayed—and a night and a morning we had of it! I took him to town and we measured off the ground, and I afterwards did the planting. Just before parting, I asked him if I might not have laid it out for him. "Yes," said he, "just as well, but Mr. C— would not have been so well satisfied. Then, I would not have the \$300 with expenses paid."

"Or I the pleasure of your company," said I. My bill for trees and plants amounted to double what the plan cost. We parted there, never to meet again on earth; but have corresponded from time to time ever since. If there was anything in his department that was for distribution, I had but to ask for it, and it would come.

Now he has been gathered to his Father, his name enrolled on the departed list with such men as Wilder, Downing and others. What makes me feel this so deeply is that his death occurred but a short time before I came so near crossing the "dark river." His memory will ever be cherished by his old friend.

Bluffton, Mo. SAMUEL MILLER.

### MAKE A RECORD OF TREES PLANTED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I see good old Father Miller recommends that everyone who plants an orchard should make a map of it. He could give no better advice. I met men almost every day who would give as much as certain trees cost them to know their names. There are thousands of young orchards over Texas which contain a few varieties specially suited to the land and are far more profitable than the other varieties. Let me beg everyone who plants an orchard to make a record.

No fruit known to the cultivator in the north temperate zone can take the place of the apple as a food product. Many other fruits, indeed, most cultivated fruits rank as luxuries, but the apple in most parts of the United States is one of the leading staple products of the farm.

In its numerous varieties its season of maturity extends throughout the year. No other fruit of the temperate zone may thus be had in continuous succession without resorting to artificial means of preservation. It is pre-eminently useful in the household economy. As a culinary fruit none excels it. It graces the table in a greater variety of forms than any other, and as a dessert fruit few are its equal and none its superior. Its juice when extracted makes an excellent and wholesome beverage, and for vinegar it has no rival. As a market fruit it is one of the easiest and least expensive to handle, and usually finds a ready market if well grown and handled with that end in view.

Among the many ways in which the apple is now used, the manufacture of jellies and preserves is one of growing importance. The numerous factories for the manufacture of these goods which have sprung up all over the apple-growing region of the country have not only created a demand for second and third grade apples, but also for the waste products—cores and skins—resulting from drying and evaporating the fruit. It has been found that jellies made from such apple waste are almost as good as those manufactured from whole fruit. These waste products have not only a value for the uses above mentioned, but there is a growing demand for them for export purposes for the manufacture of cheap wines and cider.

Chops for which there is also ready sale for export purposes, are made from the lower grade apples by chopping the whole fruit into coarse pieces and converting by an evaporator into what is known as chops. Apple butter of the real, old-time farm product, not the thin,

factory-made excuse, fills an important place in the household economy and always finds a ready sale at good prices.

Good sweet cider made from sound apples, not from half-decayed, wormy fruit, is one of the most healthful products of the orchard, and all surplus over and above what is needed for home consumption is always in demand at remunerative prices. It can be kept sweet and unfermented by heating it to a temperature of 100 degrees F. and holding it there for thirty minutes, then sealing it up tight in bottles or casks, to be put into a cool place.

Boiled cider made in the good old-fashioned way by reducing to one-fifth by boiling, and canned makes an excellent article for culinary purposes, for making apple butter, apple sauce, or for use in apple or mince pies. It also has a commercial value.

While the aim and purpose of the farmer should be to supply an abundance of fruit for his own family, he should also be able to offer to the outside world a liberal surplus. The apple orchard will often bring him better returns for his outlay than any other portion of his farm, acre for acre. The product of a single tree will sometimes sell for \$10 or more, and fifty such trees can be grown on an acre of land. Though we may not always count on such large results, we may safely expect the orchard to do its full duty one year with another, especially if we first do our duty with it.

**MISSOURI FRUIT EXHIBIT.**  
For the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. From May Until November, 1901.

According to the request of the State Society at its summer meeting, Mr. A. Nelson of Lebanon was appointed by Governor Stephens as Commissioner of Horticulture for Missouri, to have charge of all fruit exhibited from our state at the Pan-American Exposition. With this authority he has appointed as his assistants a list of the good men of the state and will expect each to work up an exhibit for his particular county. If each one will do his part well, we shall have the best show of fruits we have ever made.

THE PARIS EXHIBIT has been a very satisfactory one; we have already taken eight first prizes and expect to be awarded two more on the last two shipments we made of about ten barrels each. This display has done much to bring Missouri apples before the buyers of Europe and we look for good results.

FOR THE BUFFALO EXHIBIT we should have at least one carload of 200 barrels. Our space has been allotted, about 1,500 square feet, and it will take this amount to keep it full from May to November. Mr. Nelson has visited Buffalo and selected one of the best locations in the beautiful horticultural building, and we are expected to do our best in keeping it well filled.

The exposition management will provide free cold storage on the grounds, so that our fruit will be well taken care of during the summer. They offer to give us any assistance needed except the direct care of the exhibit.

**STATE APPROPRIATION.**—Of course, it is expected that the state will make an appropriation to carry out these plans, but at present we have only such funds as are at the disposal of the State Society for this purpose, and they are very limited. We can, and will, however, supply the wrapping material, shipping tags, pay the express or freight, and provide the cold storage for holding the apples until next April, when they will all be sent to Buffalo and put into storage there until used.

In order, therefore, to have a good, large, representative collection of our best apples, it will need the assistance of every one of the assistant commissioners. May we count on your help? Besides these assistants there are hundreds of just as good fruit men in our state who can each secure one barrel of good apples to represent his locality. Will you agree to do it? It will do your county much good to thus advertise your fruit.

**COUNTY EXHIBITS.**—This exhibit will be made by counties, and everything sent from any county will be properly labeled and a sign placed upon it to distinguish it. Entries will be made by counties whenever the exhibit will justify a premium, as we did at Omaha, where we captured 11 gold, 11 silver and many other medals for our different county exhibits. We think we should have at least one-half of our 114 counties represented in this display, and we believe that our fruit growers will do so.

As all these apples will be held in cold storage it should be well understood that nothing but good, sound, well grown specimens should be gathered. The apples should have the stem on them, no bruises, or oaks, or worms, must be well colored, unblemished and in perfect shape as we can get them. Send as large a variety of winter apples as possible, and label the varieties plainly. Wrap them in two thicknesses of the paper furnished, or first with the tissue and then with old newspapers. Pack them firmly in boxes or barrels lined with paper so they will not get bruised in handling. Put a tag on each end of the package marked with the name of the grower, post office and county, and ship by freight, or small packages by express.

## The Apiary.

### WINTERING BEES.

To winter bees successfully the following points should be observed with each colony. A young queen under one year old is preferable. She will be in her prime the next spring; and if other conditions are favorable, when the harvest comes will have a strong colony for business, writes Fannie A. Wood in the "Indiana Farmer."

Many colonies perish during the winter because they do not have sufficient stores to enable them to live through the winter. The weight of the hive will indicate whether there are sufficient stores. When natural stores are found not to be sufficient, and there should be something near 40 pounds for a northern latitude, make a syrup of granulated sugar, and feed early in the fall, so the bees can fix it up to suit them and store it away. Give them one big feed in the beginning, then give in small quantities. They will not eat of the store syrup if made out of dark sugar or molasses.

They must have warmth and dryness. The hive should be substantial enough to keep rain and snow out. But the bees must have air even during the coldest weather. The superfluous moisture of the hive must be carried away by ventilation, which does not create drafts, or allow an escape of the warmth in the hive. Straw hives do well. Any hive should be well packed with cushion filled with clover chaff, over the combs and ventilated above the packing. The cushion should also be slightly raised so the bees can get under it. After the bees have settled down for the winter do not disturb them in any way. Exposing them to low temperature, and causing them to gorge themselves with honey is likely to cause disease.

A dry cellar may be utilized for wintering bees, but never risk them in a damp cellar. It requires food to bring them through in the cellar if conditions are not unfavorable. They will winter one-third less. They should be carried into the cellar before severe frosts and snowy weather sets in. The colonies should be prepared the same as for wintering out doors. Exclude the light and any influence that disturb them. The cellar ventilation should be good.

If the bees are content with their surroundings they will remain quiet, and you may conclude the temperature of the cellar is all right. Should they become restless, during a warm period of the winter, remove them to their summer stands for a few hours or a day, after they have taken a cleansing flight, they will quiet down. They may then be replaced in the cellar. They should not be taken out of the cellar in the spring while the weather is cold; their long confinement makes them sensitive to the cold outside. If not careful in this respect, the old bees will die off before the new ones come in.

It is often wonder why it is so many farmers who keep bees let them shift for themselves. Then they wonder why they do not have honey like someone else who has made a careful study of his bees and gives them the little care they need, at the proper time. It is one of the pleasures of the craft to know the "blest bees" will amply repay for the little care and attention we give them.

### NOTES FOR THE APIARY.

If you have been so fortunate as to obtain a good honey crop this season, you can obtain good prices for it. So look around before selling. It will probably be some time before honey is as low as it has been in the past.

Prepare chaff hives, or a good cellar for the bees the coming winter. The saving of honey consumed outdoors will pay all extra expenses of protection.

Lay in some of the best stock of queens to replace your old stock, and get the queens introduced early, so they can have a chance to put their hives in good shape before winter.

Frames of sealed honey are good to give the bees early in spring, so lay them away for this purpose. If not needed to supply the hives in the fall. All unfinished sections that are not marketable will answer nicely to give the bees in spring to help them build up and become strong.

All empty combs and sections taken from the hives this fall should be carefully boxed up tight, so the mice will not get into them, for they will cut them to pieces and render them worthless for future use. Even if they are boxed up tightly the mice may cut their way into them, so look at them occasionally.

Bees and cider making do not work well together, and where bees are kept in large numbers all cider mills should be enclosed with wire screen. Cider is not good for bees, and they should not be allowed to store it in their hives to winter on. Bees will be found very troublesome about cider mills, and the maker of cider should not persist in running his machinery in open exposure to them, for it will be against his interests.—National Rural.

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WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.  
THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 305-307 E. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.  
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ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

COOK YOUR FEED AND SALT

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SPECIAL PRICES

STRONG COLONIES IN AUTUMN.

We hear much about strong colonies in the spring, but nothing scarcely about strong colonies in the fall, writes A. H. Duff in the "Kansas Farmer."

Our experience that weak colonies in autumn always bring weaker ones in spring. We can not have a good foundation to build a colony on strong unless we have the force of bees sufficient to do it, and we can only have this by going into winter quarters with strong colonies. It is true we do not expect to have the number of bees to start into winter with that we have during the honey season, but it is just as difficult to have colonies enough in proper strength to winter as it is to have them strong enough to get the best results in time for the honey harvest.

The foundation to build a colony on, and to hold it to its proper strength, can be better made in autumn than at any other time of the year. The conditions must be right for a colony just going into winter quarters. It should be strong in bees, and these bees should be bred during autumn months, largely in early autumn.

A colony may be too strong in young brood and hatching bees at the beginning of winter. Such a colony is in very poor condition to start in with, unless the forepart of the winter is very open, so the bees can fly very frequently. But if steady cold weather comes and stays for a long period the bees will suffer, for such a hive must have more activity—which is against it.

September and October-bred bees will winter best, and the most of them in the hive at the beginning of winter should be of this age. If we have a flow of honey from flowers during these two months we may expect our bees to get themselves in good shape to winter. If we do not have a fall flow of honey we can make up our minds that our bees will go into winter with bees hatched in summer months, and we must have weak stocks in spring. The remedy is to feed during this period, which always brings the desired results.

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To send \$1.00 and get one of our outfits. It contains 12 pairs of 8-oz Canton Flannel Mitts, 1 four Combination Shucking Peg, 1 Leather Wrist Band, and one pound can of "Globe and Mitten Paint." Address:

S. B. GALBRAITH, Vermont, Illinois.

## SNAPS

Five Cars of Air-Tight Heaters just received. We are going to sell them for ourselves at the following extremely low prices. Order quick if you want them.

PRICES SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

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Fifty per cent Fuel saved

R. E. WALLBLOM FURNITURE & CARPET COMPANY

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## Attention, Grangers!

Anyone wishing to reorganise the Grange in his section of the State should notify the undersigned or Col. G. W. Waters, Canton, Mo., and satisfactory arrangements will be made to assist him in the work. C. O. RAINE, Master State Grange, Benjamin, Missouri.

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PEACH TREES. 1 yr. from bud to 2 1/2 cts each. R. S. JOHNSON, Box 19, Stockley, Del.

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**Horse Owners! Use**  
GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**

Many a horse is denounced as a quitter which does not merit the name, says the "Horse Breeder." A quitter is a horse which, when he takes a notion, will stop in his best. The trotting pace which keeps trying is not a quitter in the true sense of the word, though he slackens his speed in the stretch and fails to win. It is physical weakness or exhaustion of nerve force that compels him to do this. Rank quitting is a mental trait, and is a hard one to eradicate. The mare which shows great speed, but can't carry the clip to the end of the mile, if mated with a stallion which has inherited great endurance may produce first-class race horses. The same is true of the stallion which is very speedy, but lacks endurance. Send mares to him that have a large infusion of four mile race winning blood and the produce will in many cases race well. A sulky downright quitter, one that has the ability to perform well, but lacks the disposition to do so, is very liable to transmit this trait, even when the mares sent to him have a disposition to do their best when racing. No horse can race the best of his condition if he has in his blood of condition that gives many a good race the reputation of being a quitter.

September 13 at Fort Wayne in a desperately fought six-heat race, Charley Herr defeated Gayton, Neeretsa, Lord Derby, B. B. P. and Pilatus. He won the third, fifth and sixth heats. He was beaten in the second heat by Gayton in the fourth in 2:12. Nine days later, at Readville, he won the first two heats in the \$30,000 stallion race in 2:07½ each, and was beaten in the third by Cereus by a scant head only in the same time. He was the contending horse in every heat, and gave the crowd a close race. He was beaten since his all-conquering march of 1900, beginning on July 4 last. No horse has more friends among the racers of to-day than the pony trotter from Kentucky, and we heartily subscribe to this editorial opinion of him as given by "The Horseman." The history of the campaign for 1900 is finally closed up the name of Charley Herr will not lead all the rest, but it will be so close to the top that no apologies will have to be made for him. He began early, and while he has been defeated on various occasions, he has, to use a hackneyed term, never been disgraced. He is the Grand Circuit champion a factor in every season which he started, and he demonstrated an ability for racing around 3:00, that has no parallel in the history of horse racing. His latest victory, in the six-heat contest at Fort Wayne, Ind., was one of the best races he has ever trotted, and if he does nothing more this season, will retire with a reputation that will always place his name prominent when high class race horse trotters are up for discussion. This son of Alfred G. was taken to the

The "Western Horseman" commended my statement of the Blue Bull. The Horseman "did not always take the same stand" should have done. Almost every owner of a Blue Bull horse is a subscriber to it, and I have never found the prejudice against them so great as I found it at Terre Haute. When I was at Indianapolis I saw a race in which Coastman and Atlantic King both started, and all day long I heard, "This is Coastman, the black fellow's mother, will rough him up at the three-quarter mile." Atlantic King, the white fellow, was lame, but he won his straight heats. The only man I saw there that seemed to appreciate the blood at all was George W. Morrison, owner of Anteros. Seven of the 16 trotters credited to Anteros at close of the season of 1899 are out of mares by Blue Bull and

"Well, in the first place I did not train any of these colts by the brush system," said Benson. "I think that system has produced more trotters than it has ever made. I trained them all by the mile upon mile system. That is, I worked them miles up when they could not trot much of any, and drove them along the last end of these miles. All of these colts that I have won with this week were double gaited youngsters, and were hard to balance on the start. They did not know how to trot until I loaded their front feet with weights and showed them

**LORD ERBY.**

While it is true that Lord Derby has only gone one great race this season, and has been beaten on more than one occasion, it is, nevertheless, a fact that he rode the most wonderful race at New York ever made by any horse during the first season of his campaign, says "Hawley" in the "Stock Farm." To come out green and put up such a performance, and to defeat the aged and seasoned campaigners is nothing short of marvellous. Not only was the time tremendously fast, but he kept coming back in about the same time, and, plumed as he was against Charles Herr, Pilatus and Lord Vincent, and carried at such a terrific clip, he showed himself to be a phenomenal trotter for the buyers for the Austrian man who recently arrived in this country pressed himself as being much disappointed at the outlook.

"There is no use in my trying to get of the quality of horses which would me to ship to Europe," he said to a representative of the New York "Sun." "I bring higher prices here at present than could possibly get for them in Austria is not like it was five or six or even ten years ago. Then we could get fast trotters with or without records at from 75 per cent less than I can get the class of horses for to-day. They are to get at an even price now." They are to get at an even price now. In riding are directly responsible for activity in the horse business, and expected to be permanent.

"There is no use in my trying to get hold of the quality of horses which would pay me to ship to Europe," he said to a representative of the New York "Sun." "They bring higher prices here at present than I could possibly get for them in Austria. It is not like it was five or six or even three years ago. Then we could get fast trotters with or without records at from 50 to 75 per cent less than I can get the same class of horses for to-day. They are hard to get at any price now."

Speedways and revived interest in road riding are directly responsible for this activity in the horse business, and it is expected to be permanent.



## Home Circle.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
HEARTSEASE.

A cheery, little pansy face  
Bent low its head in humble grace,  
And smiled at me from out a vase,  
Plucked from its plant no more to grow,  
Its life-time now was ebbing low,  
I wondered at it smiling so,  
With death no near.

My thought the Heartsease did divine,  
Her smiling eyes looked into mine,  
In her soft tones naught of repine,  
"I live sweet joy to others give,  
And that is why I smile so wide,  
Because 'tis such a little while  
That I am here."

"A little while," she said, "is life;  
A few, short years we spend, all life  
With joy and sorrow, care and strife,  
And, like the Heartsease, we, too, find,  
It is true living to be kind,  
And smiles, if fly blows the wind,  
Its course will veer."  
—Frances P. Carson.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

Will you let an old friend come into  
your precincts "en masque" a la Claude  
Duval? I want to tell some "tales out of  
school," and if the other boys and girls  
know who told them I might get a licking.

The writer of this has never spent more  
than four consecutive weeks in a large  
city, although during college days a year  
and a half was spent in a town of 3,000.

A few weeks ago an invitation was accepted  
to visit the family of a high official  
of one of the greatest cities in the  
world. My friend, the head of this family,  
receives a salary of more than one thousand  
dollars a month, owns his own handsome  
home, and at the end of the year has  
his bank-balance.

It seemed to me a plain case of extravagance;  
but my friend said, "No, I must maintain  
the dignity of my office; rank imposes  
obligations. The theater parties, the  
carriages and automobiles hired by the  
day, the dozens bought by the hundreds, and  
the dozens of things almost beyond the  
comprehension of us country folks, absorbed  
the princely salary. When I objected to  
the hiring of a carriage to take me to  
some point easily reached by street  
cars, my host laughed and said that "I  
must and will treat you as well as I would  
the President; and I have just one way of  
doing things; when I come to see you, you  
will hitch up your buggy and show me  
all the country round you." So I will, but  
it won't cost me \$10 a day to do it.

The five or six days spent with this  
friend were a constant round of gaiety—  
pleasures—dissipation—what you will,  
please; and while I shall ever be glad to  
think back over the pleasant times we  
had, I will regret the necessity of such  
expense, although such matters were  
treated as "matters of course" by my  
host's friends.

Then I was four days at the home of  
a near relative in the suburbs of the same  
city. He works for a railroad, and is  
away from home just half of his  
time. He has had his present job 18 years  
at a salary of just as much money per  
year as the city official gets in one month;  
he lives in a pleasant second-floor flat of  
six rooms, for which he pays \$17 per  
month.

There could be no extravagance about  
this house, nothing but plenty of the com-  
forts of life, and such comforts of the  
quality to be bought in a city market.  
There were two orphan girls in this home,  
the mother having died some years ago,  
and the lack of her training showed itself  
plainly in the management of the house-  
hold. With expenses such as must be  
borne by every denizen of the busy city,  
this man could pay up no money. He told  
me that he realized that he was getting  
old, and that his only provision against  
want for his family was in his membership  
in a fraternal insurance company; in  
case he should die, or be killed in the line  
of his dangerous avocation he could leave  
them provided for.

Then I met another friend; he could not  
entertain me at his home, as his wife has  
been a helpless, hopeless invalid for five  
long years. His salary, as superintendent  
of a world-famous manufacturing concern  
is \$250 per month; and he is fortunate  
enough to own a modest cottage home.

He felt that we must eat at least one  
meal together and talk over the happy  
days he once spent with "down on the  
farm," and as we sat at dinner in one of  
the great hotels of that great city, I told  
him that I almost wished that I had such  
a position as his.

He turned on me in wonder. "What!"  
said he, "do you want to be a slave? My  
friend, do you know that if I were back  
at the age of 25, with my present knowl-  
edge of the life I have spent, that I would  
be tempted to strike you if you suggested  
that I take the place I now hold, and  
which I have taken me 25 years to work  
up to? I get \$250 per month, and I enjoy  
life less than that farm laborer you had  
when I visited you 15 years ago, and when  
you paid 75 cents a day and gave him his  
dinner."

I also went to see the daughter of an  
old neighbor. Her husband sells produce  
in a suburban town. He goes to the city  
market, buys up his fruits and vegetables,  
hauls them nine miles and retails them  
from a wagon. He works harder than any  
farmer I know of, has worked so for 10  
years, and his wife told me that, although  
she lived very economically, excepting for  
better teams and better wagons, they were  
no better off than when they began.

Now, I have given four cases; each in a  
different sphere of life. I saw how each  
lived. And I regret that I do not have an  
acquaintance in that city who is a com-  
mon laborer, that I might have visited his  
home. But I will say that none of the  
ones I did visit, although each was a true  
friend and was truly sorry when we  
parted, can as well enjoy life as the fam-  
ily on even a 50-acre farm.

To-day, this October 4, the young folks  
of this farm went to the country fair, two  
in the buggy, two in the cart, and the  
good farm horses drew the vehicles. Under  
the buggy seat was a basket containing a  
genuine picnic dinner—chicken, sweet

potatoes, jelly, pickles and pie, and the  
cash cost was not 10 cents for all. The  
chicken we had for supper was out in the  
poultry yard 15 minutes before it was in  
the frying pan. The wife says the flour is  
getting low in the barrel; there are 10  
bushels of wheat in the barn, our bacon is  
getting rather old, but we only wait for  
cool weather to kill a 200-pound hog. We  
are a little short of milk and butter just  
now. "Bright" will be fresh in two weeks.  
I put away 25 bushels of potatoes to-day.  
There are lots of pumpkins, squashes,  
sweet potatoes and other vegetables in the  
smoke house, and turnips, parsnips and  
cabbage in the garden. There are five  
big hogs in the pen and a beef animal in  
the field. We are not going to starve, and  
thousands of farmers all over our proud  
land are in just the same shape that we  
are.

The novelty of a ride in a grand auto-  
mobile, seated by a man whose wealth  
seven figures will not express, recalled  
another ride some months ago where a  
farm horse drew a plain surrey, and upon  
its seats were a friend, his wife and the  
writer. They were hard working farm  
people like myself, and they were showing  
me about a country new to me. There were  
no rubber tires on the wheels, and no  
liveried driver; yet there were shaded  
roads and sincere friendship.

RURAL WORLD friends, this is not a  
fancy sketch. Every character and every  
incident is true, and although one is  
naturally inclined not to make the inci-  
dents of visits public property, none of the  
friends mentioned would object to the  
publication of matters so pleasant.

Stay on the farm. There is more pleas-  
ure among the crops, the stock, the birds  
and the flowers than amidst the dust and  
the din of the city. FARMER.

We welcome "Farmer" to these columns,  
and having lived in two of the largest  
cities in the Union, and having been  
reared in one of them, we can appreciate  
the value of the life on the farm needs to be  
when stripped of its glitter, will verify  
show the hard hand of toil.

We also want to say here that J. F. M.  
shouldn't have slammed the door after  
himself, for the very fact that the ladies  
are discussing the theme that so vitally  
interests them, is abundant proof that his  
letter is helpful. Then, too, the problem  
of the social life on the farm needs to be  
honestly considered, and husband and  
wife must participate in the discussion,  
and then each act generously. The seclu-  
sion of the farm home is what renders it  
distasteful, rather than its toil. The true  
social instinct is inherent and must be  
fostered, or dissatisfaction will follow.  
Yes, let us have helpful letters on this  
most important phase of farm life.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
ECONOMIZING.

Yes, we grow weary of all this term  
imples, and we do so because we confound  
economy, self-denial and actual scrimping.  
We think economy only means saving  
dollars, dimes and cents. Sometimes  
when misfortune in the guise of debt or  
protracted illness enters our homes then  
self-denial and scrimping are the just and  
only things to exercise. Then, let us do it  
bravely; but many a well-meaning woman  
saves the pennies by wasting pounds of  
human flesh, and nerve force and in-  
estimable values in temper. Dollars and  
cents saved at such cost never pay, when  
such economy is exercised simply to store  
dimes. Many are laying up treasures  
for the rainy day, and really while so  
doing seem to have naught but a long  
rainy-day life.

Every wise housekeeper knows that  
there are times in her household affairs—  
such as harvesting or threshing times, or  
when having guests and the like, when  
there will be greater demands on her  
strength and vitality than ordinarily, and  
that if she continues to use these up at  
such times in trying to save a few dimes  
when the strain is heavy, she will pay the  
price, which is usually exhaustion or ill  
temper. Are the few pennies saved worth  
such forfeit of self-possession and self-  
reliance?

My philosophy is that the rainy days of  
life, or times of greater demand on the  
household's purse, are very much like the  
rainy days in the natural world, occur-  
ing at intervals, and that these times  
should be provided for by having the few  
extra dimes to invest in some foods that  
can be used easily and cheaply.

In the farm home these must be purchased  
and stored or prepared when the pressure  
of home duties is the least. Such prepara-  
tion means a study of the contents of  
your pantry and storeroom and a cultiva-  
tion of the provident spirit; but we women  
of the farm homes need to fully compre-  
hend that there is an economy of woman's  
nerve, health and temper that saved dol-  
lars can never compensate for, if we are  
prigal of them. Then, sisters, let us be  
saving of those things that money can  
never purchase. By so doing the members  
of your family will honor you, as they  
never will a full purse, if to give it, you  
have forfeited health and temper, having  
by the saved reduction of cost, a trifling  
savings of life and mother.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.  
Caldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
ANOTHER WIFE'S VIEW.

I feel rather embarrassed to be intro-  
duced into the H. C. so shortly after that  
prime gentleman who signs himself "J.  
F. M." has been registered. His visit must  
be the cause of the dazed look on the  
faces of the elderly sisters of the circle  
that have borne the burden in the heat  
of the day.

If you will notice, most of J. F. M.'s  
motherly advice is to the dear girls who  
do not know what they want—the ones for  
whom he has spent all his young days  
trying to get them to see as he does on  
the subject of being "A Country Wife,"  
but apparently has not succeeded.

His argument is very forcible, I admit,  
but I wonder how many cows he ever  
milked, and how much churning, cooking,  
sweeping, sewing, mending, washing, and  
all the other duties that naturally go  
with the home life, especially on the  
farm, he has done. There is room enough  
on this globe for all to be suited as to their  
residence; as for me, I have lived and am  
living now, according to circumstances,  
no choice. When I get my choice, I will  
come again. L. E. M.  
Lebanon, Mo.

WE CAN'T DO IT

without your assistance, but have always  
made a strong effort to turn the attention  
of legitimate home-makers in this direc-  
tion. It is being done by honest state-  
ments as to real advantages of this re-  
gion and at great expense. Will you help  
us in this work by furnishing list of per-  
sons to whom it might be well to send  
suitable printed matter? Address E. J.  
Snyder, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis,  
Mo.

HE MERELY DIDN'T THINK.

Used to let his poor old mother go and  
carry in the wood;  
She was just a packhorse for him, but he  
never understood;  
Never thought of bringing water from the  
spring down by the lane,  
Or of helping her to gather in the clover  
before the rain.

Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though her  
back was achin' so—  
'Twasn't 'cause he didn't love her—he just  
didn't think, you know.

Then he went away and married—left her  
livin' there alone;  
'Course his wife she didn't want her—she  
had people of her own—  
And he carried in the kindlin' and he built  
the fires, too.

And to tell the truth, I dunno what there  
he didn't do—  
Had he bustle now, I tell you! Got to  
thinkin', too, at last.

That he might of been a little mite more  
thoughtful in the past.

After while the weary mother put her  
burdens all away,  
And we went and heard the preacher  
praise the poor old soul one day,  
And I stood and looked down at her when  
they pushed the lid aside—  
Poor old hands! I didn't wonder that her  
boy sat there and cried.

Just as if he couldn't bear it—just as if  
his heart's blood  
He had kind of got to seein' what she  
suffered for his sake.

There's a lot of kinds of sinnin' that the  
Good Book tells about—  
Sins concernin' which a body needn't ever  
be in doubt.

But there's one sin that I reckon many a  
man who doesn't think  
Will be held to strict account for when he  
goes across the brink—  
Fer the wrong that's done a person by  
his own sin, want of thought.

Hurt as much as though the injured was  
the victim of a plot.  
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
AZARIAH HUGGINS' HEN RANCH.

(Second Paper.)

"Where do the hens lay?" That is what  
Murtilda would say to me. Sometimes I'd  
say to Murtilda, "Where do the hens lay?"  
As she had visited the twisting  
gullies, willow glens, and half washed  
out stumps of Neighbor Doan's, foraging  
for insects, I made sure that they nested  
there; but Murtilda and I searched wash-  
outs, glens and gullies in vain—no nests,  
no eggs. An old ramshackle building  
stood by the roadway at the upper end  
of Doan's stump field, furnishing the  
cheap music of creaking boards and groan-  
ing timbers with every passing car. Occa-  
sionally a cackling could be heard from  
the cackling hens belonging to the neighbors  
above. One day, hearing a chorus of  
cackling fowls above the creaking of the  
timbers, I said, "Murtilda, get your bonnet  
quick!"

We were not quick enough to be sure of  
much, though a half dozen of our Ply-  
mouth Rocks and Black Spanish were  
sauntering around inside the old building,  
with a sort of guilty air. Every sort of  
a likely place we searched; wife, who is  
small, crawling in between the inside  
walls and rents in her garments, but not  
profits. At that first visit I noticed a sort  
of a platform on the ground floor slatted  
and littered with straw and broken corn  
stalks.

"Hens, like women, will bear watchin'!"  
said I one day as I donned an old hunting  
jacket with sack and cape.

"Huh!" said Murtilda with her nose in  
the air.

"Yes, an' I am a goin' to watch them  
hens."

"I do hope, Azariah Huggins, that you  
are not going to lie around that old barn  
like a tramp."

"Well, Murtilda, if you think that is not  
the thing, I'll take the gun and hunt a  
rabbit."

"More like," said she, as I took the gun  
down from its pegs.

Over the hill I started a rabbit, and ere  
it had taken a dozen leaps, ended its  
earthly career. Bagging it, I slipped  
around to the old building, still intent on  
watching the fowls. Lying down on a  
board plank just above the straw-littered  
platform, I composed my person and drew  
my cape over my face as if asleep; but  
my eyes were wakeful. Soon an old Dom-  
licker hen came in, sang a few prelimi-  
nary notes and then mounted the platform.  
Then two more of the same kind came,  
and with them three Minorcas; then  
Houdans, Black Spanish, Langhans,  
Game, etc.; and almost no time the  
platform was crowded with hens. Brigh-  
am Young's house with its 37 wives in  
it wasn't a circumstance. Turning my  
eyes in their sockets and peering over  
the edge of the plank I tried to count  
them, but could not; though I noticed a  
few of our Buff Cochins following the  
train of coming to the old barn to lay.

I was on the plank a while, and ere the  
first hen left the nest. She did not cackle,  
and craning my neck over I tried to see  
her eggs, but could not. A few more then  
left the nest, and all the rest in a body  
finally, 30 or more, a few White Leghorns  
cackling merrily. I arose from my plank,  
went down and found on the extreme edge  
of the platform four eggs. Instantly this  
problem in proportion came to me: If 4  
hens lay four eggs in one day, how many  
hens will it take to lay 45 eggs in the  
same length of time. Letting the problem  
pass untried, I fumbled about the plat-  
form, finding it a loose cover over an old  
well hole. Had the eggs slipped through  
the slats? I kicked off every loose thing  
and peered down as far as I could, but  
a black sheet seemed to fly in the wind  
as the air struck it from above. Inten-  
tly gazing I finally detected an old wind-  
mill and cable. Cobwebs thick and deep  
stretched across, hung pendant, or angled  
to every conceivable point of compass.  
Slipping down I grasped the cable, and  
gradually let myself down to the bottom.

"What do you think I found?" Having  
left my rabbit above, from my first de-  
scent I arose, my hat between my teeth  
and my sack on my shoulder, both to-  
gether, containing 127 eggs. Using a  
ladder my next trip, I returned with 276  
more eggs, and every egg cobwebbed.

Strange! but you see that each egg was  
supported in its fall by the gradual dis-  
placement of the cobwebs which, detached,  
went down to the bottom of the well, and  
placed themselves about the moist ovals.

"Azariah Huggins, where have you been?"  
Murtilda, grown anxious, had come to

search for me; finding me cobwebbed  
from head to heels.

"In the hen's nest," said I.

"Well, I do know," said she, as she  
fingered a cobwebbed egg, slowly disrob-  
ing it. Then she shook it at her ear, and  
then telescoping it in her hand toward  
the light, pronounced it fresh. She then  
got a large basket and loading in our  
rabbit and 408 eggs, we went jubilantly  
homeward. We had reached the profits.

So as to have full control, the next day  
I leased the stump field and the old build-  
ing cheaply. More experiences may ap-  
pear in another paper. From the way the  
nest, I call these fowls of mine ex-  
pansionists. C. R. DAVIDSON.

DAVIDSON CO., Ky.

BOYS, REMEMBER THIS.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew recently  
declared: "Twenty-five years ago I  
knew every man, woman and child in  
Peekskill. It has been a study to mark  
boys who started in every grade of life  
with myself to see what has become of  
them. It is remarkable that every one  
of those who drank is dead; not one liv-  
ing of my own age. Barring a few who  
were taken off by sickness, every one  
that proved a wreck and wrecked his  
family, did it from rum, and no other  
cause. Of those who were church-going  
people, steady and industrious, every one  
of them, without an exception, owns the  
house in which he lives." The man of  
God, like Napoleon's guards, does not  
know how to surrender.

BRIEF HINTS FOR BRIGHT GIRLS.

Some one has suggested 15 things that  
every girl can learn before she is fifteen.  
Not every one can learn to play or sing  
or paint well enough to give pleasure to  
her friends, but the following "ac-  
complishments" are within everybody's  
reach:

Shut the door and shut it softly.  
Learn to make bread as well as cake.  
Never let the button stay off twenty-  
four hours.

Always know where your things are.  
Never let a day pass without doing  
something to make somebody comfortable.

Never come to breakfast without a  
collar.

Never go about with your shoes un-  
buttoned.

Speak clearly enough for everybody  
to understand.

Never fidget or hum, so as to disturb  
others.

Never fuss, or fret, or fidget.—German-  
town Telegraph.

HOME REMEDIES.

BRUISES.—Bread soaked in vinegar  
and applied to a bruise, and the  
turbulent affords relief. Children  
frequently tumble about when beginning  
to walk and knock their heads against  
something hard. A big lump often ap-  
pears. A piece of raw beef laid on at once  
will soon cause this to lessen in size, and  
vaseline or butter should be applied after-  
ward to prevent discoloration.

HEADACHE.—When one goes home at  
night after a fatiguing day, nothing is  
so restful than bathing the head and  
back of the neck with a towel wrung out  
of water as hot as can be borne. It  
soothes the nerves and rests the body and  
brain. The same treatment relieves a  
nervous headache as nothing else does.  
When one is overheated and there is a  
rush of blood to the head, a hot towel  
applied to the face and head is a great  
relief.

TOOTHACHE.—Even the most trouble-  
some tooth may have the pain almost  
instantly stopped by the use of a little of  
the common compound of benzoin, sold  
everywhere in the drug stores. Put a few  
drops on cotton and place it in or around  
the tooth.

COUGHING.—Severe paroxysms  
of coughing may be relieved by taking a  
teaspoonful of glycerine in a little cream.

EARACHE.—This affliction yields to the  
application of equal parts laudanum and  
tincture of arnica on a bit of cotton or  
wool.

CODDLED CHICKEN.—Select tender,  
young chicken, dress and thoroughly  
cleanse, split down the back and lay in a  
dripping pan; pour a cup of boiling  
water over it; put the top of the baked  
on and bake for half an hour. If the  
chicken is to be served with butter, the  
recovery for ten minutes, then baste  
with the gravy in the pan. In about five  
minutes rub again with butter and there-  
after baste frequently with the gravy in  
the pan, keeping closely covered between  
times. When done the chicken should be  
put in a hot oven for five minutes, and  
served with a cupful of the chicken and  
serve the rest in the gravy boat.

CODFISH BALLS.—When codfish balls  
are improperly made there is scarcely  
anything more detestable, but if made  
right are soaked by nearly every one.  
First boil soaked cod; then chop it fine,  
put it in an equal quantity of potatoes  
boiled and mashed; moisten it with  
beaten eggs or milk; put in a little but-  
ter and pepper; form in small, round cakes,  
rather more than half an inch thick; flour  
the outside; fry in hot oil or beef drip-  
ping until they are a delicate brown.  
Like fish, these must be fried gently, the  
lard being boiling hot when they are put  
in. When one side is done, turn the  
other.

Waukesha, Wis.  
Mr. W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir—I have using your Absorbine  
for about two years and find it O. K. I  
had a very bad case of hives. I broke  
out all over my body and legs with  
pimples about the size of a bean. I used  
Absorbine night and morning and it  
stopped the itching the first application.  
I used one bottle on myself and can  
freely recommend it to anybody for fam-  
ily use. I was bothered with chills, and  
cured them with the same bottle.

J. R. DAVIS, 100 West Ave.  
Dec. 25, 1899.

THOUSANDS OF HAPPY HOMES.

If anyone contemplates a change of  
residence, he should not overlook the at-  
tractions and advantages of Utah. The  
thousands of acres of splendid land at  
various points on the line of the Rio  
Grande Western Railway in that state  
The soil is very productive and the mar-  
ket close at hand. The climate is superb,  
being temperate the year round. The  
sugar beet industry as well as fruit cul-  
ture, etc., are prominent features of  
these agricultural districts. Send 2 cents  
for a copy of "Lands" to Geo. W.  
Heints, General Passenger Agent, R. G.  
W. Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Poultry Yard.

MISSOURI POULTRY ASSOCIATION.  
E. E. CODDING, President, Sedalia, Mo.;  
MRS. E. A. CRESL, Secretary, Carrollton,  
Mo.

MISSOURI POULTRY MEETINGS AND  
SHOWS.

State poultry meeting and show at Fay-  
ette, Mo., December 10-14, 1900. Mrs. E.  
A. Cress, Carrollton, Mo., Secretary.

North Missouri Poultry Show at Kirks-  
ville, Mo., December 3-7, 1900. F. M. Buck-  
ingham, Kirksville, Mo., Secretary.

Grand River Valley Poultry Show at  
Albany, Mo., November 19-24, 1900. R. R.  
French, Ford City, Mo., secretary.

EXPERIENCE WITH LANGSHANS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Several have  
written in regard to the Langshans, and  
my own experience with them is such that  
I will not do away with them entirely. They  
are not a good market fowl. This I know  
from the many I have shipped out this  
summer. I find the P. Rocks the best all-  
round chicken for the common poultry  
raiser. They lay fully as well as Lang-  
shans; their eggs hatch better, being more  
fertile. Then because of the feathered  
feet, the Langshans are apt to become  
crippled from broken quills, and it is no  
little trouble to catch the birds and cut  
out these quills and then nurse them  
until well. The Langshans are hard to  
tame, and any dead matter that may  
come on the place, than to mow hay.

I have a good many fowls running out.  
I bought a mowing machine more to keep  
the weeds down, so that I could see my  
fowls and any dead matter that may  
come on the place, than to mow hay.

The high weeds in the fence corners and about  
the barn are lurking places for cholera.  
Poisoning rats about the place will some-  
times start the disease. I have known it to  
be a cure for cholera, after the mag-  
gots have eaten through the crop or any  
parts of the inside of the fowls. I think  
that is none. But if taken in time, a half  
teaspoonful of turpentine will sometimes  
kill the maggots and save the fowl.

To my friend who is losing his fowls, I  
will say, trace the matter back to the be-  
ginning and see if you can't tree it up the  
tree of maggots and let us hear from you.  
St. Francis Co., Mo. E. W. GEER.

CRJP BOUND.

Editor RURAL WORLD: All of us who  
have watched poultry feeding, have  
noticed that when the crop is well filled,  
a greedy old hen will stop feeding, take  
a good look on her crop and try to throw  
it over her right shoulder. This motion  
tends to force the feed into the gizzard  
and thus make room for more feed.

But should we find a hen, or rooster  
either, with a full crop early in the morn-  
ing, or at any time before feeding, trying  
to shoulder it, we can safely guess she  
is crop bound, caused by coarse feed, such  
as long grass, fodder or straw stopping  
the passage into the gizzard, or a too  
rapid fermentation of rich food in the  
crop expanding it rapidly and so much as  
to destroy the tension of the muscles.

My easiest, simplest and best, but not  
most agreeable, remedy is to cut a hole  
into the crop on the upper side, close to  
the right of the neck, where there are no  
feathers, and as few blood vessels as pos-  
sible, where one can easily see and insert  
a button hook and carefully draw out all  
the contents, being sure that the canal  
leading to the gizzard is opened. Then  
feed sparingly on concentrated food for a  
few days.

There will be no need of sewing up the  
wound. A hole large enough to insert a  
nickel is large enough. C. A. BIRD.  
Vernon Co., Mo.

A GROWING INTEREST IN POULTRY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is gratify-  
ing to note the interest the RURAL  
WORLD and some few other Southern  
papers are taking in poultry. Our Mas-  
ter's correspondence in several Northern  
journals has brought out the fact quite  
plainly that lots of desirable settlers could  
be gotten for our old Volunteer State.  
These come from a large and thrifty class  
there, who are looking for cheap lands,  
longer working seasons and less severe  
winters. East Tennessee, and I presume  
middle and west Tennessee also, will offer  
many such inducements. We have the  
natural adaptability for growing many  
grasses, but blue grass in particular,  
green nearly the whole year, beside the  
whole list of forage plants and staple  
crops necessary for the profitable produc-  
tion of baby fowls, early lambs, as well as  
market and heavy hogs.

In our old farming methods there is  
but little to satisfy the most promising  
and ambitious young men of our own  
raising, much less such from other sec-  
tions. The average wheat crop of this  
county is but little if any more than  
sufficient to pay its fertilizer bill. There  
are possibly exceptions, but as a rule we  
notice that those who stick closely to grain  
farming neither improve their farms nor  
accumulate capital, in stock, improve-  
ments or adjacent territory. Already there  
are







**WHEAT**—Cash market lower and slower. The shipping and milling demands were smaller, and the accumulative demand smaller, the prices asked restricting buying also, so that considerable carried over. Especially dull was hard winter, which heretofore been the strongest. By sample, switched, No. 2 red sold at 74½¢ this, and 74c No. 4 side; No. 3 red at 71c to 73½c; No. 4 winter side 70c to 71c. In elevator, switched, No. 2 hard at 71c to 70½c, and No. 3 hard early at 70c, but at close No. 2 not worth over 70c, and No. 3 69c. In elevator, skinned, No. 2 red at 72½c, and No. 3 red at 70½c.

**CORN**—Cash market—The situation is easy. Sellers trying hard for former prices, but buyers "mighty scarce" at the rates asked. Sales delivered of old at 60c to 59½c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3 yellow, and 37c to 36c white. No. 3 better to arrive, and for No. 4 white.

FLAXSEED—Nominally higher at \$1.70.

**PRICES ON 'CHANGE.**

The following tables show the range of prices in futures and cash grain:

|        | Closed<br>Saturday. | Range<br>To-day. | Closed<br>To-day. |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Wheat— |                     |                  |                   |

|                    | Last Year | Sat-day | To-day |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| <b>Wheat—</b>      |           |         |        |
| No. 2 red...       | 71 7/8    | 74 7/8  | 73 7/8 |
| No. 3 red...       | 68 7/8    | 71 7/8  | 71 7/8 |
| No. 4 winter 60    | 67 1/8    | 68 7/8  | 67 1/8 |
| No. 4 hard...      | 68 3/4    | 71 1/4  | 70 1/4 |
| No. 3 hard...      | 67 1/8    | 69 1/8  | 68 7/8 |
| <b>Corn—</b>       |           |         |        |
| No. 2              | 32 1/8    | 40 1/8  | 39 1/4 |
| No. 3              | 31 1/4    | 39 1/8  | 39 1/8 |
| No. 2 white 33     | 32 3/4    | 42 1/4  | 40 1/8 |
| No. 3 white 31 1/2 | 31 1/2    | 41 1/4  | 41 1/8 |
| <b>Oats—</b>       |           |         |        |
| No. 2              | 23 1/2    | 23 1/4  | 23 1/4 |
| No. 3              | 23 1/4    | 23 1/8  | 22 3/4 |
| No. 2 north 23 1/4 | 24 1/8    | 23 1/4  | 24 1/4 |
| No. 2 white 23 1/2 | 24 1/8    | 24 1/8  | 23 3/4 |
| No. 3 white 23 1/2 | 24 1/8    | 24 1/8  | 23 3/4 |
| No. 2 white 23 1/2 | 24 1/8    | 24 1/8  | 23 3/4 |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Local markets dull and 3-16c lower. No sales. |         |
| Ordinary .....                                | 8%      |
| Good ordinary .....                           | 8%      |
| Low middling .....                            | 9%      |
| Middling ....                                 | 10 1-16 |
| Middling .....                                | 9 13-16 |
| Good middling .....                           | 10 1-16 |
| Middling fair .....                           | 10 7-16 |
| Bagging—1½-lb. 8.10c per yard; 2-lb.          |         |
| 8.85c; 2½-lb. 8.85c. Iron ties \$1.82. Hemp   |         |
| twine 9c per lb.                              |         |

| WOOL.                       |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Missouri and Illinois—      |         |
| Medium combing .....        | 20      |
| Medium clothing .....       | 19 @194 |
| Braid and low .....         | 18 @184 |
| Burly and clear mixed ..... | 17 @18  |
|                             | 16 @154 |

|                                       |       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Lightly burry                         | ..... | Q13 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q13 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q17 |
| Heavy fine                            | ..... | Q14 |
| .....                                 | ..... | Q18 |
| Kansas and Nebraska—                  |       |     |
| Bright medium                         | ..... | Q14 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q14 |
| Light medium                          | ..... | Q15 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q14 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q15 |
| Texas, I. T. and Oklahoma—            |       |     |
| Medium                                | ..... | Q18 |
| Low and low                           | ..... | Q18 |
| Light medium                          | ..... | Q15 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q14 |
| Light fine                            | ..... | Q15 |
| Heavy fine                            | ..... | Q15 |
| Light medium                          | ..... | Q15 |
| Medium (reeced)                       | ..... | Q19 |
| Medium (loose)                        | ..... | Q15 |
| .....                                 | ..... | Q15 |
| Tahwashee—                            |       |     |
| No. 1                                 | ..... | Q2  |
| No. 2                                 | ..... | Q24 |
| Burry                                 | ..... | Q20 |
| Angora goat hair—                     | ..... |     |
| Light and clean                       | ..... | Q20 |
| Burry                                 | ..... | Q11 |
| Black and seedy from 4c to 6c a pound | ..... |     |

**EGGS**—In fair demand and steady at 45c, loss off, for freshly gathered. Cold-storage, doubtful and inferior stock less.

**BUTTER**—Creamery firm and in right good demand. But lower grades dull, at a slight decline. Creamery—Extra, 21c; 1st, 19@20c; seconds, 17c. Lard—packed 17c; Extra, 16c; 1st, 15c. Dairy—Extra, 17c; 1st, 16c; 2nd, 15c. Country—Choice, 14c; poor for lard, 8@10c. The above figures are for round lots—about 1c per pound more is charged in a small way.

**CHEESE**—Jobbing prices: Twins at 1¼c, singles at 1½c, Y. A. at 1½c, New York at 1½c, Limburger at 1½@1½c, Swiss at 1½@1½c, brick at 1½@1½c.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Average receipts: Young turkeys 8¼c; old 7c. Chickens—

RAGS, ETC.—Per 100 lbs.: Country rags  
80c. Old rope—No. 1 and manila \$1.00;  
No. 2 50c. Rubber 23.

75; coach pairs \$200 to \$300. Saddlers—Common to choice \$65 to \$125; fancy \$150 to \$200. Chunks, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.—Common good \$60 to \$90; choice to extra \$100 to \$125. Southern horses—Common to good \$50 to \$60; choice to extra \$65 to \$85. Plugs \$5 to \$45.

present first-class mules, extra finish  
d weight, strictly fat, practically sound  
d classified.

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**ADDITIONAL LIVE STOCK MARKETS  
ON PAGE 4.**

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Cornstalks have frequently been found

owing to a height of 18 feet; and Sturtevant found one variety in South America gaining a height of 34 feet.

People are not so afraid of the Russian  
 as they were some years ago. The  
 have found it excellent fodder.

**SCIENCE WITH PRACTICE.**

on, Michigan, and possesses all the  
ing principles essential to a success-  
nachine. The work performed at the  
is reported to have been very satis-  
ry.

be associated with the kind of food  
the system of feeding. At the Central  
Experimental Farm at Ottawa about 180  
s, between six and eight weeks old,  
e put under experiment. They were all

erty, business and determination will  
make a great success on poor land under  
adverse conditions.

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